

SET

4. To fit musick to words.
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid.
That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the
tradenmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firm-
ness. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey.
So let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward;
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakespeare.*
The king is set from London, and the scene
is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.
The faithless pirate soon will set to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*
When set he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner ap-
pointed, set forward with Solymian's ambassador towards Con-
stantinople. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that set them, that is, lies down
and points them out; and with a large net.
When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden
to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of
partridges. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not sow.
In gardening ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and set wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though
undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.
If they set down before's, fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare.*
If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the com-
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it
shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*
12. To set about.
To fall to; to begin.
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary
now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before
them to do it in.
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity,
whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. To set in.
To fix in a particular state.
When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken
a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great mas-
ters. *Addison's Spectator.*
As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued
through the whole of that month, without any other altera-
tion than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds
changed. *Ellis's Voyage.*
A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a
southern monsoon began to set in. *Gulliver's Travels.*
14. To set on or upon.
To begin a march, journey, or enter-
prize.
Be't your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary
now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before
them to do it in.
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity,
whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
15. To set on.
To make an attack.
Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will set on them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
16. To set out.
To have beginning.
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether
its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in
the womb. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
17. To set out.
To begin a journey.
At their setting out they must have their commission from
the king. *Bacon.*
I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or
begin your first stage. *Hammond.*
Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your first set out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science,
were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must
set out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

SET

- He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go further, but
grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only has
it still. *Locke.*
- For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow.
Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence,
in his setting out for eternity. *Addison.*
If we slacken our arms, and drop our ears, we shall be hur-
ried back to the place from whence we first set out. *Addison.*
18. To set out.
To begin the world.
Eudoxus, at his first setting out, threw himself into court.
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the
same time with Cornides. *Dryden.*
19. To set to.
To apply himself to.
I may appeal to some, who have made this their business,
whether it go not against the hair with them to set to any thing
else. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. To set up.
To begin a trade openly.
We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite
advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Easy.*
- A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet
he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again,
and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his
own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Those who have once made their court to those miscreants
without portions, the mules, are never like to set up for for-
tunes. *Pope.*
- This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during
my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after
I had set up for myself. *Swift.*
21. To set up.
To begin a project of advantage.
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for him-
self after the death of his master, persuaded his principal ad-
versaries to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to
follow him for their own security. *Arbuthnot.*
A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a repub-
lick. *Addison on Italy.*
22. To set up.
To profess publicly.
Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit;
Now we set up for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphatas,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden, Juvenal.*
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for
morality, without regard to religion, are generally but vi-
tious in part. *Swift.*
- SET, *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in
consequence of some formal rule.
Rude am I in my speech,
And little blest with the set phrase of peace. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
In a set hand fairly is ingros'd. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set
battle, but by dallying off the time. *Kneller.*
- Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statemen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*
In ten set battles have we driv'n back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage
over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more
to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the mat-
ter delivered. *Hogarth.*
- SET, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things
of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.
Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set
of motions. *Celcius.*
All corpuscles of the same set or kind agree in every
thing. *Woodward.*
'Tis not a set of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*
I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe
the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the
marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. *Brown.*
He must change his comrades;
In half the time he takes them round,
There must another set be found. *Swift.*
They refer to those critics who are partial to some parti-
cular set of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*
Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth,
whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not fown, but put in a state of some growth into
the ground.
'Tis raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the
same time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven,
below the horizon. *The*

SET

- The weary sun hath made a golden set;
And, by the bright track of his hazy car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare, R. II.*
When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere set of sun. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-
quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*
4. That was but civil war, an equal set,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*
5. A game.
Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? *Shakespeare.*
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
- SETACIOUS, *adj.* [from set, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong
hairs; consisting of strong hairs.
The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, terebrates the
rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into
the very pith. *Derham.*
- SETON, *n. f.* [from set, French, from seto, Latin.]
A flea is made when the skin is taken up with a needle,
and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that hu-
mours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in
cattle rowelling. *Quyen.*
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour.
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perfora-
tion in the lower part by a seton-needle with a twisted silk.
Wise's Surgery.
- SETTLE, *n. f.* A large long seat with a back to it.
SETTLE, *n. f.* [from set.]
1. One who sets.
When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look
upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was
the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*
Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud setter up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods. *Mary xvii.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sport-
men.
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out
persons to be plundered.
Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually
beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded
heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into
his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*
- SETTERWORT, *n. f.* An herb; a species of hellebore.
SETTING DOG, *n. f.* [from set, Italian, Ital. setting and dog.]
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.
Will obliges young heirs with a setting dog he has made
himself. *Addison.*
- SETTLE, *n. f.* [from set, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something
to sit on.
From the bottom to the lower settle shall be two cubits. *Ezek. xliii. 14.*
- The man, their hearty welcome first express,
A common settle drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*
- TO SETTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or
disturbance.
I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better
unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*
Better abide, and my afflicted powers
To settle here. *Milton.*
2. To fix in any way of life.
The father thought the time drew on
Of settling in the world his only son. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place.
Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*
4. To establish; to confirm.
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could settle or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore
most men will think they may be excused from settling the
complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming
such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are
told after different manners. *Addison.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And settl'd sure succession in his line. *Dryden's Zen.*
If you will not take some care to settle our language, and

SET

- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be
preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect
tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or de-
sultory and wavering in conduct.
This, by a settled habit in things, whereof we have fre-
quent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for
the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by
our judgment. *Locke.*
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pre-
tender; they desire no more: it will settle the wavering, and
confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact.
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before
the spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal functions.
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because
I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for
life. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. To fix inseparably.
Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object,
the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly
all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the
bottom.
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air; *Davies.*
So working seas settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.
When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine
thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha,
Why art thou so careless? *Duffa.*
- TO SETTLE, *v. n.*
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.
This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the canon laws of our foundation:
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees.
And settlings of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces at the
bottom.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this melleage came, you sink and settle. *Dryden.*
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before
it settles. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.
The Spinetza, descended from the Peleghi, settled at the
mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestic state.
As people marry now, and settle,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change.
The wind came about and settled in the West, so as we
could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any lasting state.
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought
down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm
land. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was
wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it settled
at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by
the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate
colours, 'till it settles in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To rest; to repose.
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught
them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object. *Spenser.*
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.
'Till the fury of his highness settle,
Come not before him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.
He fights with most success that settles well. *Garib.*
11. To crack as work sinks.
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its set-
tling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and
settling in the wall. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SETTLEDNESS, *n. f.* [from settle.] The state of being settled;
confirmed state.
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness, by the
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and
contemns. *King Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT, *n. f.* [from settle.]
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal function.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*